

## CLAIMS

1. Method for glass (G) bending and tempering, in which the glass is first heated in oven in to bending temperature and it is moved over known transfer means, like rotating rollers (R) and after the glass has reached bending temperature it is transferred in to bending section, in which the glass (G) is allowed to bend on special bending ring (BR) and the said transferring the glass onto the bending ring (BR) takes place by moving the glass horizontally by transfer force exerted onto it, **characterized** in that when the glass arrives into the location of the bending ring (BR), the supporting the glass from below is changed into air flow directed onto the bottom surface of the glass and the glass elevation plane is maintained by forming planar glass lifting stop means (CP) above the glass and at the location of the bending ring (BR) and blowing air through the lifting stop means so that air film is formed in between the glass and glass lifting stopping means, preventing glass lifting and eliminating touching of the glass with lifting stop means and when the glass has arrived over the mould (BR), the blowing from below the glass is stopped and the glass is allowed to bend.

2. The method according to the claim 2 **characterized** in that the air blow onto the bottom surface of the glass is achieved through various nozzles (SU) arranged on the same level.

3. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that the nozzles (SU) can be lowered down one by one or the whole nozzle chamber (SP) can be lowered to down position.

4. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that the supporting effect on to the glass (G) is achieved by forming a chamber (BC) under the glass and the chamber has open face towards the glass and directing air flow towards the glass from below.

5. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that the glass lifting stop means is perforated plate or nozzle plate and air is blown through the holes and the dynamic effect of this blowing is remarkably lower than the blow directed on the bottom surface of the glass.

6. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that the glass is moved over the mould (BP) by transfer force achieved by rolls (R).
7. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that the glass is transferred over the mould (BR) by wheel (CR) located in the area of the mould and under the glass.
8. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that for transferring the glass by roller (R), air jets are directed on the on the top surface of the glass so that they press the glass down substantially on the location of the roller (R) in order to improve the transfer effect.
9. The method according to the claim 1 **characterized** in that the entrance and stopping of the glass over the mould is assisted by mechanical stoppers (Sp), (Ss), and out of their contact surfaces air is blown out against the edge of the glass.
10. The equipment for glass (G) bending and bending and tempering oven includes glass heating section for glass heating up to bending temperature and glass transfer means, like rotating rollers (R) over which the glass in bending temperature is transferred into bending section, in which bending mould (BR) is located and on which the glass is allowed to bend before tempering, **characterized** in that for transferring the glass onto the bending mould (BR), the equipment includes under the glass and at the location of the bending ring (BR), air blowing system by which the rollers (R), which support the glass, are substituted and for maintaining the elevation plane of the glass during the transfer, the equipment includes planar glass lifting stop means (CP) located above the glass and at the location of the bending ring (BR), which includes air blowing arrangement (Bcp) and perforated plate or set of nozzles arranged in planar form so that air film is formed between the glass (G) and glass lifting stop means.